鸢尾素-前体基因:分子结构、表达调控和生物学功能及其与骨骼肌纤维类型转化 门小明 陶 新 徐子伟*

(浙江省农业科学院畜牧兽医研究所,杭州 310021)

摘 要: 鸢尾素(irisin)是新近发现的可分泌型肌源细胞因子,来源于III型纤连蛋白组件包含蛋白 5 水解形成的多肽片段。目前证明鸢尾素及其前体基因在糖脂代谢疾病发生与运动治疗中发挥作用,可能与骨骼肌纤维类型转化存在关联。本文通过总结鸢尾素及其前体基因分子结构特点、表达调控和生物学功能最新研究进展,结合骨骼肌纤维类型转化机制,探讨分析鸢尾素-前体基因途径与骨骼肌纤维类型转化潜在分子关联,以期为畜禽肉质改良提供新思路。

关键词: 鸢尾素; 前体基因; 过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 γ 辅激活因子; 肉质性状中图分类号: S811.3

骨骼肌纤维类型组成是影响畜禽肉质性状重要因素。肌纤维类型特征表现复杂且活体不易测定,分子水平寻找有效遗传选择标记和营养调控靶点成为领域研究重点。甲状腺素、胰岛素样生长因子、钙离子信号通路、Wnt 信号通路、腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMPK)、过氧化物酶体增殖激活受体(PPARs)及过氧化物酶体增殖激活受体γ辅助激活因子(PGC-1α)等先后被证明参与骨骼肌纤维类型转化,大部分信号通路或因子在多种组织存在且作用广泛,缺乏与骨骼肌纤维类型转化特异性关联。新近发现的可分泌型肌源细胞因子——鸢尾素(irisin),参与机体肥胖及胰岛素抗性等代谢疾病运动的治疗过程,其表达具有 PGC-1α 依赖和运动诱导性,并且血清鸢尾素水平与其生理功能呈正相关^[1],这为骨骼肌纤维类型遗传标记和营养调控研究提供了思路。本文将对鸢尾素-III型纤连蛋白组件包含蛋白 5(fibronectin type III domain-containing protein 5,FNDC5)途径研究最新进展及其与骨骼肌纤维类型转化分

收稿日期: 2015-09-09

基金项目: 国家自然基面上项目(31172220); 国家现代农业产业技术研究体系(CARS-36); 浙江省科技厅资助项目

作者简介:门小明(1979-),男,吉林扶余人,博士,助理研究员,主要从事动物生产与品质调控研究。E-mail: menxiaoming@126.com

^{*}通讯作者:徐子伟,研究员,博士生导师,E-mail:zjsnkyxzw@163.com

子关联作以综述介绍。

1 鸢尾素-前体基因分子结构、表达调控和生物学功能

1.1 分子结构特点

鸢尾素是Boström等[1]在骨骼肌中发现的一种分泌型糖基化蛋白,由112个氨基酸构成,分子量为12 ku。鸢尾素来源于前体蛋白FNDC5,又被称作[[[型纤连蛋白重复包含蛋白2或过氧化物酶体蛋白^[2-3]。

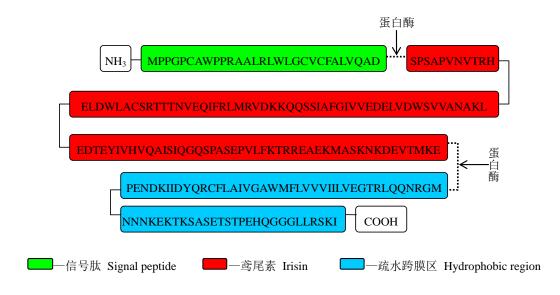


图1 FNDC5蛋白氨基酸序列与构成

Fig.1 Amino acid composition and sequence of FNDC5 protein^[4]

如图1所示,FNDC5蛋白分子由信号肽(29个氨基酸)、III型纤连蛋白组件(112个氨基酸)和C-端跨膜结构域(65个氨基酸)3部分构成,分子量约32 ku^[5],经蛋白酶水解剪切后形成分泌型FNDC5多肽片段即鸢尾素分子,进入血液循环系统。鸢尾素剪切释放过程与表皮生长因子(EGF)、转移生长因子(TGF)的剪切形成具有高度相似性^[5]。Teufel等^[3]研究发现,FNDC5编码基因位于第4号染色体上,长度约为5.1 kb,包含6个外显子;第1个外显子包含转录起始区,第1、2个外显子共同表达信号肽,第2、3个外显子共同表达III型纤连蛋白组件,第4、5个外显子表达跨膜结构域。FNDC5蛋白及鸢尾素分子在不同物种间具有高度保守性^[6],如在人类和啮齿类动物相似度达到100%,高于胰岛素、胰高血糖素及瘦素的85%、90%和83%相似度。这种高度保守性为目前鸢尾素-FNDC5基因进展用于畜禽肉质调控研究提供了参考基础。

1.2 表达及其调控

FNDC5基因表达和鸢尾素分泌最先在人、兔及小鼠骨骼肌和血清中被检测发现[7]。Huh等[6]利用荧光定量PCR检测发现,FNDC5 mRNA主要在骨骼肌、心脏、舌和直肠等富含肌肉组织器官,以及视神经和脑组织中表达,在肾脏、肝脏及肺脏少量表达,鸢尾素分子还在皮肤真皮层及皮下组织检测发现[8],肌肉组织生长发育程度直接影响血液鸢尾素水平。有研究发现,FNDC5 mRNA和鸢尾素在啮齿类和人的脂肪组织中大量表达存在,也被称之为脂肪细胞因子[9-10]。鸢尾素分子还在人类脑脊液、母乳及唾液中被发现[11-13],这为相关研究提供了更广阔的检测空间。

鸢尾素-FNDC5基因表达调控具有明显运动诱导和PGC-1α依赖性。Boström等[1]通过特异性剔除小鼠肌肉组织PGC-1α基因,使血清鸢尾素含量减少72%,自由跑步运动3周后增加65%。正如Hofmann等[7]报道,不同运动类型及受试个体差异对鸢尾素-FNDC5基因表达产生重要影响。在正常人中,FNDC5基因表达仅在老年人能够被耐力训练诱导增加,在年轻人或剧烈运动和高强度对抗训练者中都没有应答[14];在心脏收缩性衰竭患者中,FNDC5 mRNA表达能够被有氧运动诱导增加[15];对肥胖儿童个体进行为期1年的生活方式干预治疗,使血液鸢尾素水平升高12%[16]。有氧运动后能够使非肥胖糖尿病男性患者血清鸢尾素水平升高至2倍[17],肥胖个体血清鸢尾素水平增加更高[13],在青年小鼠也证明血清鸢尾素水平显著升高[18]。也有不同研究结果发现,Lee等[19]和Kurdiova等[20]利用人原代骨骼肌细胞模拟运动治疗,PGC-1αmRNA水平被升高2倍,FNDC5 mRNA却降低18%,培养液鸢尾素浓度降低20%;每周3次持续26周运动训练并没有改变志愿者血清鸢尾素水平。Hee等[21]研究指出,血清鸢尾素水平与受试者膳食结构无显著相关性,主要受运动类型影响。运动诱导哺乳动物鸢尾素分泌很可能是从寒颤性肌肉收缩进化而来,与棕色脂肪产热相似[22],但相关调控机理还有待证实。

1.3 生物学功能

鸢尾素-FNDC5参与机体产热、脂肪转化及肥胖发生等过程。Boström等印给正常饮食和高脂诱导肥胖小鼠静脉注射FNDC5全长腺病毒发现:正常饮食小鼠皮下脂肪组织的FNDC5mRNA水平增加15倍,鸢尾素全血水平增加3~4倍,注射10d后可检测到解偶联蛋白1(uncoupling protein 1,*UCP*1)mRNA水平增加13倍,细胞凋亡诱导因子(cell death-inducing

Dff45 like effector, Cidea)表达显著增加;肥胖小鼠皮下脂肪组织表现相似的棕色化模型, Cidea 表达升高3倍,伴随着耗氧量增加、体重减轻、糖耐量改善、空腹胰岛素水平降低。Cidea主要在成年小鼠棕色脂肪组织表达,能够调节机体脂类代谢与肥胖发生[22]。Boström等[1]还发现,20 nmol/L的FNDC5蛋白可使UCP1 mRNA表达水平升高7~1 500倍,导致ATP合成受阻,产热增加,消耗更多机体能量贮备即脂肪。

血清鸢尾素水平与肥胖、糖尿病等代谢疾病发生存在相关性。肥胖患者血清鸢尾素水平与体重指数、血糖水平等呈正相关,与年龄、胰岛素、胆固醇等指标呈负相关^[0]; II 型糖尿病患者血清鸢尾素水平较低,与新发 II 型糖尿病发病率呈负相关^[23-24]; 非酒精性脂肪肝肥胖患者血清鸢尾素水平相对较低,伴随肝内三酰甘油水平升高而逐渐减少,与血清谷丙转氨酶及谷草转氨酶的活性呈负相关^[25]。与普通猪比较,高胆固醇血症家族猪的肌肉和脂肪组织 FNDC5基因mRNA表达水平没有差异,但鸢尾素水平显著升高^[26]。与正常胎儿相比,宫内迟缓发育胎儿脐带血鸢尾素表达降低,大型胎儿鸢尾素表达水平没有显著变化; 血清鸢尾素水平与胎儿初生体重呈正相关,在正常和大型胎儿组与胰岛素水平呈正相关^[27-28]。这可能与个体生长后期代谢疾病发生存在某种关联。一方面,鸢尾素水平降低将导致新生儿寒颤性产热较少,脂肪组织代偿性沉积加强,从而增加代谢疾病发生风险; 相反,鸢尾素水平提高通过增加寒颤性产热而降低脂肪沉积,从而减少代谢疾病发生可能。

此外,鸢尾素还与机体氧化应激、甲状腺功能紊乱、肌肉损伤、心血管疾病及癌症发生等有关^[29]。通过外源补充鸢尾素可以降低相关疾病损伤,如:重组鸢尾素可以抑制非酒精性脂肪肝细胞的精氨酸甲基转移酶-3活性,进而减少细胞氧化应激、降低脂类合成与积累^[30];腹腔注射鸢尾素可以抑制高脂膳食 II 型糖尿病小鼠的蛋白激酶C-β(PKC-β)/还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸(NADPH)氧化酶活性、核转录因子-κB(NF-κB)/诱导型一氧化氮合酶(iNOS)信号通路及过氧化亚硝基阴离子形成,从而改善血管内皮细胞功能^[31]。另有研究发现,通过给不运动小鼠注射FNDC5蛋白,可以激活脑源性神经因子表达,促进学习和记忆神经元生长,展现出在治疗老年认知减退、阿尔茨海默病以及帕金森综合症等神经退行性疾病方面的潜在作用^[32]。目前报道显示,鸢尾素可能通过p38分裂原激活的蛋白激酶(MAPK)、细胞外信号调节激酶(ERK)-MAPK及PPARα等信号通路发挥作用^[33-34]。随着鸢尾素-FNDC5基因表达、分泌

在更多组织被发现,将有更多鸢尾素-FNDC5生物学功能及作用机制被研究证实。

2 骨骼肌纤维类型转化机制

根据酶组化学反应特性(三磷酸腺苷酶结合琥珀酸脱氢酶)或肌球蛋白重链(MyHC)亚基种类(I、IIa、IIb和IIx型)组成差异,动物骨骼肌纤维被划分成不同类型,在成年哺乳动物包括快速氧化、慢速氧化、中间型和快速酵解 4 种不同类型[35]。不同类型肌纤维可以通过细胞内外多种信号通路相互转化,如经典的钙离子(Ca²⁺)信号通路。在神经冲动和激素诱导等细胞外信号刺激下,细胞内 Ca²⁺或钙调素(CAMK)浓度升高;钙调神经磷酸酶(CaN)被激活,使活化 T 细胞核因子(NFATs)发生去磷酸化作用;去磷酸化 NFATs 进入细胞核,与肌细胞增强子结合因子 2(MEF2)、生肌决定因子(MyoD)及 PGC-1α等核转录因子相互作用[36],参与骨骼肌纤维类型转化过程。

NFATs 包含 NFATc1 等 5 个蛋白家族成员^[37],一方面可以选择性激活慢肌纤维相关基因表达^[38];另一方面通过破坏 MyoD 与辅助转录激活因子 p300 的结合,抑制 MyoD 依赖性快肌纤维相关基因启动子活性,导致快肌纤维类型比例降低^[39]。去磷酸化 NFATs 与核转录因子激活蛋白 1(AP1)、MEF2 及转录因子 GATA2/4 结合共同激活基因转录,经糖原合成酶激酶-3(GSK3-β)、蛋白激酶 A(PKA)、促分裂原活化蛋白激酶(p38-MAP)和酪蛋白激酶等磷酸化作用后返回细胞质,停止转录激活^[40]。胰岛素样生长因子(IGF-1)通过增强 NFATc1和 GATA2 活性刺激骨骼肌肥大增生,强直运动神经通过增加 NFATs 与 MEF2 结合活性促进慢速氧化型肌纤维形成^[35]。

MEF2 是一类转录因子,可以激活肌肉组织中富含 A/T 顺式调节元件的特异性基因表达 [41],并在 p38MAP 和 Ca²⁺/CaMK/CaN 介导的肌肉细胞终末分化中发挥作用。同 NFATc1 一样,MEF2 可以与 MyoD 家族成员结合形成复合体,抑制 MyoD 依赖性快肌纤维基因表达 [42]。叉形头转录因子(FoxO)是胰岛素(INS)/蛋白激酶 B(Akt)信号通路的下游调控基因,被Akt 磷酸化后失去结合目的基因活性 [43]。人源 FoxO1 超表达转基因小鼠骨骼肌组织块有所减少,肌肉颜色较白, I 型肌纤维表达显著降低,但 II 型纤维表达未发生变化 [44]; FoxO1 在比目鱼肌(I 型肌纤维为主)中表达丰度较低,在趾长伸肌(II 型肌纤维为主)中表达丰度较高 [45];运用 RNAi 技术抑制成肌细胞内 FoxO1 表达,可使 MEF2、CaMK II、NFATs 和 MyoD

等肌纤维类型相关基因上调表达^[46]。因此 FoxO1 可能通过抑制 MEF2、CaMK 和 NFATs 等相关途径降低 I 型肌纤维含量。

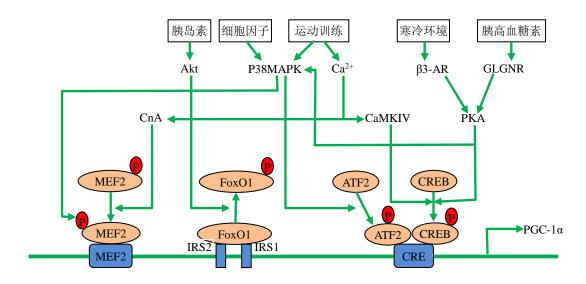


图 2 PGC-1α 与骨骼肌纤维类型转化信号通路基因的分子关联

Fig.2 Intracellular signaling underlying muscle fiber types determination^[46]

如图 2 所示,*PGC*-1α 基因启动子存在 MEF2、FoxO1 和环磷酸腺苷反应序列(CRE)结合区,其表达受胰岛素-Akt-FoxO1、细胞因子\运动-p38MAPK-MEF2\ATF2、运动-CaN\CaMK IV-MEF2\环磷腺苷效应元件结合蛋白(CREB)、寒冷刺激-β3 肾上腺素受体(β3-AR)-PKA-CREB、胰高血糖素-GLGNR-PKA-CREB等信号通路调控^[47]。通过 PGC-1α 转基因小鼠研究证明,超表达 *PGC*-1α 可以促进骨骼肌 I 型和 II a 型纤维比例增加^[48],MyHC I 和 II a mRNA表达增加、*MyHC* II b 和 II x mRNA表达降低^[49]; 敲除 *PGC*-1α 基因可以降低 I型肌纤维氧化呼吸作用、线粒体数量、耐力训练和抗疲劳能力^[50]。显然,PGC-1α 成为调控骨骼肌纤维类型转化(特别是氧化型纤维形成)的关键因子。

3 鸢尾素-前体基因与骨骼肌纤维类型转化的潜在关联

PGC-1α 是鸢尾素途径与骨骼肌纤维类型转化的主要关联分子。PGC-1α 在骨骼肌代谢调节中具有非常广泛的生物学作用,如:糖原合成、脂肪酸转运与氧化、线粒体合成与修复、葡萄糖摄取、脂类合成、细胞自噬、增生性细胞因子分泌、肌纤维类型转化、神经肌肉接头基因表达诱导、肌源因子分泌、促炎细胞因子分泌等,主要生理功能表现为促进血管生成、提高氧化代谢能力、改善运动功能、缓解肌肉萎缩和营养不良及调节胰岛素敏感性,可以改

善衰老性肌肉减少症、线粒体功能缺乏及系统性炎症等^[51],已成为相关代谢疾病治疗的重要 靶点,也是理解 PGC-1α 关联骨骼肌纤维类型与鸢尾素-FNDC5 途径的重要基础。

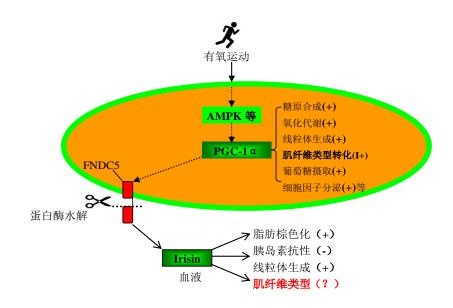


图3 PGC-1α成为鸢尾素-FNDC5途径与骨骼肌纤维类型转化的关联分子

Fig.3 PGC-1α as an associated molecule between irisin-FNDC5 and muscle fiber types^[7,39]

如图3所示,有氧运动首先通过AMPK途径刺激*PGC*-1α表达,后者一方面促进*FNDC5*基因表达和鸢尾素分泌^[52],另一方面参与骨骼肌纤维类型转化等代谢调节作用。同时,运动训练也是改变肌肉纤维类型组成的外界因素。如:耐力训练、拉伸和机械负荷等能够增加肌肉非酵解型纤维比例,减少酵解型纤维比例^[53-54];户外散养、寒冷环境能够增加猪肌肉氧化型纤维比例,降低酵解型纤维比例^[55],与骨骼肌寒颤性收缩运动有关。此外,线粒体增多是氧化型肌纤维形成的重要标志,也是鸢尾素作用的显著结果。这些研究提示,鸢尾素-FNDC5途径可能与氧化型肌纤维形成存在关联,一方面受共同上游基因*PGC*-1α调控,另一方面鸢尾素也可能直接参与了骨骼肌纤维类型特征形成,有待深入研究。

4 鸢尾素-前体基因在畜禽肉质调控中可能作用

不同纤维类型组成肌肉,通过宰后糖原酵解与磷酸肌酸转化(ATP-CP)能力差异影响 pH 下降和白肌肉(PSE 肉)形成,通过脂类氧化代谢差异影响肌内脂肪沉积,通过细胞骨架 及间质形成、抗氧化状态、线粒体 ATP 生成等进一步影响肉质性状^[56],显示出在畜禽肉质调 控中重要性。

由于鸢尾素及其前体基因具有糖脂代谢调节功能,且与骨骼肌纤维类型转化相互关联,

也必将在肉质形成与调控中发挥作用。一方面,可能成为骨骼肌纤维类型组成或肉质性状的重要分子标记,如: FNDC5 基因多态性、血清鸢尾素水平等。在人医研究表明,FNDC5 基因多态性与女性糖尿病患者血压、脂类分布及血糖含量存在相关性[57-58],血清鸢尾素水平存在人种差异[21]。另一方面,为肉质营养调控研究提供新依据。虽然鸢尾素-FNDC5 基因特异性调控营养素未见报道,由于 FNDC5 参与 PGC-1α 调控心肌分化和线粒体形成等过程[59],PGC-1α 天然配体或线粒体营养素可直接提供相关参考。这些应用研究还有待于鸢尾素-FNDC5 基因在骨骼肌纤维类型及肉质形成中作用机制证实。

5 小结与展望

综上所述,鸢尾素作为一种新发现肌源细胞因子,在抵抗肥胖和糖尿病治疗等方面表现较高学术研究价值。鸢尾素-FNDC5 表达调控及作用机制尚不清楚,如:调控鸢尾素-FNDC5 表达分泌的细胞信号通路、FNDC5 蛋白及鸢尾素作用靶点和功能效应、影响鸢尾素水解分泌因素等问题,限制了在相关领域的进一步应用。目前鸢尾素的研究仅限于试验动物和人医方面,在畜禽肉质形成与改良中鲜有报道,深入研究鸢尾素-FNDC5 途径在骨骼肌纤维类型分化和代谢特征形成中的调控作用,必将为今后畜禽肉质改良提供新的科学依据。参考文献:

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chinaXiv:201711.00488v1

Irisin-Processor Gene: Molecular Structure, Expressive Regulation, Biological Functions and the

Associations with Skeletal Muscle Fiber Types

MEN Xiaoming TAO Xin XU Ziwei*

(Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science, Zhejiang Academy of Agricultural Science,

Hangzhou 310021, China)

Abstract: Irisin, as a novel myogenic factor, was produced by shear from fibronectin type III

domain containing protein 5 (FNDC5) and then secreted into blood circulation system. Irisin and its

processor gene FNDC5 expression play some roles on energy metabolism, obesity, diabetes and

exercise therapy. This review summarizes the recently research progresses about irisin and its

processor gene FNDC5, majorly including their structure characteristics and physiological

functions. Their molecular associations with skeletal muscle fiber types are discussed, combining

the extracellular and intracellular signalings mediating the conversion among different myofiber

types. Our purpose is to provide some new ideas for improving pork quality through changing

muscle fiber types.

Key words: irisin; processor gene; PGC-1α; meat quality

*Corresponding author, professor, E-mail: zjsnkyxzw@163.com

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